INDEPENDENT AUCTIONRS’ REPORT
To the Shareholders of Terra Mauricia Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Terra Mauricia Ltd and its subsidiaries (the Group), and the Company’s separate financial statements on pages 86 to 165 which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and the statements of profit or loss, statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 86 to 165 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at December 31, 2018, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Mauritius, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

THE COMPANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY AUDIT MATTER</th>
<th>AUDIT RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Investments</td>
<td>We also assessed the reasonableness of the forecasts used in the fair value exercise. We have reviewed the classification and accounting treatment of the Company’s investment portfolio in line with the accounting polices set out in notes 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 to the financial statements. We assessed the reasonableness of assumptions and forecasts used in the fair value models.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valuation of investments

The Company’s financial investments amount to MUR 14,920.2 million. The valuation of financial investments held at fair value is based on a range of inputs. Many of the inputs required can be obtained from readily available liquid market prices and rates. Where observable market data is not available, estimates must be developed based on the most appropriate source data and are subject to significant judgement. The main risks identified are related to the high value of the items as well as the use of significant judgement in the fair value exercise. There is also a risk of impairment which needs to be assessed. Refer to notes 8 to 10 of the accompanying financial statements.
### THE GROUP

#### KEY AUDIT MATTER

**2. Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)**

**Valuation of land and buildings**

As set out in the critical accounting estimates and judgements in note 4, and in the notes on page 116 of the financial statements, the Group measures its land, buildings and civil works and power plant at fair value and this represents a significant accounting estimate.

PPE assets are measured initially at cost, with land and buildings subsequently measured at fair value. Valuations are performed by an independent professionally accredited expert, in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Appraisal and Valuation Manual, and performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date.

The main risks identified are related to the involvement of a range of judgemental assumptions. PPE is valued at MUR 11,671.5 million in the Group’s Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018.

Refer to note 5 of the accompanying financial statements.

#### AUDIT RESPONSE

**Valuation**

- We assessed the credentials of the independent property valuer.
- We sought alternative opinions from two other independent property valuers as per ISA 620.
- We assessed the assumptions used in the valuation report submitted by the independent property valuer.
- We held discussions with the valuer and the directors to assess the valuation.
- We confirmed that the valuation was correctly accounted for and disclosed in the financial statements.

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**3. Consumable Biological assets**

**Valuation of consumable biological assets**

The Group’s consumable biological assets represent MUR 52.9 million. The fair value of consumable biological assets has been arrived at by discounting the present value (PV) of expected net cash flows from standing canes discounted at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate.

The main risks identified relate to the use of significant judgement in the valuation of the consumable biological assets.

Refer to note 17 of the accompanying financial statements.

#### AUDIT RESPONSE

- We have tested the assumptions and discussed with the relevant heads of departments to assess the reasonableness of the estimates used in the valuation.

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**4. Inventories**

**Existence and valuation of inventories**

Inventories for the Group amount MUR 1,011 million at December 31, 2018. Inventories consist mainly of wines and spirits among other consumer products kept in 2 stores and in all the sales and distribution outlets spread across the island. Valuation of the inventories is at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The main risks identified are related to the nature of the inventories (fast moving consumer products) and their geographical dispersion and logistics, and the high value of these inventories.

Refer to note 16 of the accompanying financial statements.

#### AUDIT RESPONSE

- We assessed the subsidiary’s stock taking processes and attended the full inventory count at the bonded warehouse as well as sample counts at the stores. We performed a recalculation of the major inventory balances at the year end and inspected the subsidiary’s inventory count rate reports relating to inventory coverage and analyzed inventory differences in order to detect possible deviations.
- We reviewed the principles for accounting inventory write-downs and adequacy of the write-downs recognised in the financial statements.
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT (CONT’D)

To the Shareholders of Terra Mauricia Ltd

Report on the Auditor’s Report

THE GROUP (CONT’D)

KEY AUDIT MATTER

5. Bearer plants

Valuation of bearer plants

At December 31, 2018, the Group’s and the Company’s bearer plants included in Property, plant and equipment amount to MUR 249.7 million. Those bearer biological assets have been tested for impairment based on future cash flows. The main risks identified are related to the assumptions of key inputs used in the forecasts. Refer to note 5 of the accompanying financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT (CONT’D)

AUDIT RESPONSE

We have assessed the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the forecasts given the uncertainty on certain key inputs in the future cash flows, we have relied on management representation.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Corporate Governance Report

Our responsibility under the Financial Reporting Act is to report on the compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance disclosed in the annual report and assess the explanations given for non-compliance with any requirement of the Code. From our assessment of the disclosures made in terms of corporate governance in the annual report, the public interest entity has, pursuant to section 75 of the Financial Reporting Act, complied with the requirements of the Code.

Responsibilities of Directors and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT (CONT’D)

To the Shareholders of Terra Mauricia Ltd

Companies Act 2001

We have no relationship with, or interests in, the Company or any of its subsidiaries, other than in our capacity as auditors and dealings in the ordinary course of business.

We have obtained all information and explanations we have required.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.

Other Matter

This report is made solely to the members of Terra Mauricia Ltd (the “Company”), as a body, in accordance with Section 205 of the Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company’s members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor’s report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company’s members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

BDO & Co

Afsar Ebrahim, F.C.A

Licensed by FRC

Port Louis, Mauritius.

28 March 2019
## Equity and Liabilities

### Capital and reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Restated</th>
<th>As at January 1</th>
<th>2017 Restated</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stated capital</td>
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<td>11,976.0</td>
<td>11,976.0</td>
<td>11,976.0</td>
<td>11,976.0</td>
<td>11,976.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revaluation and other reserves</td>
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<td>1,000.2</td>
<td>351.9</td>
<td>293.1</td>
<td>768.6</td>
<td>934.6</td>
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<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>709.6</td>
<td>930.6</td>
<td>1,037.4</td>
<td>1,696.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owners’ interest</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13,774.6</td>
<td>13,385.5</td>
<td>13,385.5</td>
<td>14,441.0</td>
<td>14,441.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-controlling interests</td>
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<td>1,052.5</td>
<td>1,062.3</td>
<td>991.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14,827.1</td>
<td>14,320.8</td>
<td>14,297.9</td>
<td>14,441.0</td>
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### Total liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Restated</th>
<th>As at January 1</th>
<th>2017 Restated</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2,461.7</td>
<td>2,345.2</td>
<td>1,997.6</td>
<td>527.3</td>
<td>629.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Derivative financial instruments</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities classified as held for sale</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3,559.0</td>
<td>3,207.6</td>
<td>2,856.3</td>
<td>548.6</td>
<td>635.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4,650.4</td>
<td>4,423.7</td>
<td>4,037.9</td>
<td>548.6</td>
<td>635.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total equity and liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Restated</th>
<th>As at January 1</th>
<th>2017 Restated</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>19,477.5</td>
<td>18,744.5</td>
<td>18,335.8</td>
<td>14,989.6</td>
<td>15,259.5</td>
<td>14,624.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2019.

Nicolas Maigrot  
Managing Director

Margaret Wong Ping Lun  
Director

The notes on pages 94 to 165 from an integral part of these financial statements. Auditor’s report on pages 82 to 85.
### STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS

#### Year ended December 31, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restated 2018</td>
<td>Restated 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>2,23, 41 (c)</td>
<td>5,079.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation from the Sugar Insurance Fund Board</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses arising from changes in fair value of consumable biological assets</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>(45.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(4,043.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>1,027.2</td>
<td>1,163.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>402.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(699.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution costs</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(154.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(391.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before finance costs</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>183.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>(97.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit after finance costs</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>85.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of results of associates - net impairment of associates</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>203.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>289.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(56.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the year</td>
<td>233.5</td>
<td>245.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Profit attributable to:

- Owners of the parent: 121.5, 86.6, 197.2, 169.3
- Non-controlling interests: 112.0, 158.8, -

| Earnings per share (MUR) | 31 | 0.53 | 0.38 | 0.87 | 0.74 |

The notes on pages 94 to 165 from an integral part of these financial statements. Auditor’s report on pages 82 to 85.
### STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

#### Year ended December 31, 2018

#### Attributable to owners of the parent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Share Capital</th>
<th>Revaluation and Other Reserves</th>
<th>Retained Earnings</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Controlling Interests</th>
<th>Total Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE COMPANY</td>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1, 2018</td>
<td>- as previously reported</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11,976.0</td>
<td>358.2</td>
<td>924.1</td>
<td>13,258.3</td>
<td>1,074.6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Effect on changes in effective tax rate</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(6.3)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>(12.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- as restated</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11,976.0</td>
<td>351.9</td>
<td>930.6</td>
<td>13,258.5</td>
<td>1,062.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Effect on changes in accounting policies</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(27.3)</td>
<td>(27.3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Profit for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>121.5</td>
<td>121.5</td>
<td>112.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other comprehensive income for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>574.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>574.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deconsolidation of subsidiaries</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(8.7)</td>
<td>(8.7)</td>
<td>(5.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfers to retained earnings</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>(20.7)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Movement in reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(193.4)</td>
<td>(193.4)</td>
<td>(117.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consolidation adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3.6)</td>
<td>(3.6)</td>
<td>(9.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,976.0</td>
<td>1,000.2</td>
<td>798.4</td>
<td>13,774.6</td>
<td>1,052.5</td>
<td>14,827.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### At January 1, 2017

| - as previously reported | 43 | 11,976.0 | 298.8 | 1,032.0 | 13,306.8 | 1,003.7 | 14,310.5 |
| - effect on changes in effective rate | - | (5.7) | 5.4 | (0.3) | (12.3) | (12.6) |
| - As restated | 43 | 11,976.0 | 293.1 | 1,037.4 | 13,306.5 | 991.4 | 14,297.9 |
| Profit for the year - restated | - | - | 86.6 | 86.6 | 158.8 | 245.4 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year - restated | - | 34.1 | - | 34.1 | (6.4) | 27.7 |
| Release of deferred tax on excess depreciation over historical cost depreciation | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 |
| Release on disposal of land | - | - | - | 30.9 | 30.9 |
| Movement in reserves | - | 23.7 | - | 23.7 | 0.7 | 24.4 |
| Dividends | 32 | - | - | (193.4) | (193.4) | (113.1) | (306.5) |
| Balance at December 31, 2017 | 11,976.0 | 351.9 | 930.6 | 13,258.5 | 1,062.3 | 14,320.8 |

The notes on pages 94 to 165 from an integral part of these financial statements. Auditor’s report on pages 82 to 85.
### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

**Year ended December 31, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td>289.8</td>
<td>260.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments for:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>373.4</td>
<td>371.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment/non current assets classified as held for sale</td>
<td>(245.8)</td>
<td>(167.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Profit)/loss on sale of investments</td>
<td>(6.0)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement benefit obligations</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>30.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amortisation of intangible assets</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation of investment properties</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of associate</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of financial assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of goodwill</td>
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<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative financial instruments</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
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<td>Investment income</td>
<td>(16.8)</td>
<td>(39.7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest expense</td>
<td>107.9</td>
<td>101.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Share of results of associates</td>
<td>(203.9)</td>
<td>(42.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in working capital:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- inventories</td>
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<td>(50.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- consumable biological assets</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>115.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- trade and other receivables</td>
<td>229.3</td>
<td>(260.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- trade and other payables</td>
<td>239.9</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>714.9</td>
<td>410.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid</td>
<td>(107.9)</td>
<td>(101.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income tax paid</td>
<td>(54.0)</td>
<td>(62.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash from/(used in) operating activities</td>
<td>553.0</td>
<td>246.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 94 to 165 from an integral part of these financial statements. Auditor’s report on pages 82 to 85.

### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)

**Year ended December 31, 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of property, plant and equipment/investment properties</td>
<td>(282.6)</td>
<td>(405.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets acquired</td>
<td>(6.8)</td>
<td>(8.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replantation costs</td>
<td>(52.4)</td>
<td>(62.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment/non current assets classified as held for sale</td>
<td>(60.1)</td>
<td>(56.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds on sale of investments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from borrowings</td>
<td>656.2</td>
<td>570.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemption of capital</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of loans</td>
<td>(857.2)</td>
<td>(143.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of loans</td>
<td>(10.5)</td>
<td>(9.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid to shareholders of Terra Mauricia Ltd</td>
<td>(193.4)</td>
<td>(193.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid to shareholders of subsidiaries</td>
<td>(117.3)</td>
<td>(113.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash (used in)/from financing activities</td>
<td>(222.2)</td>
<td>113.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>304.9</td>
<td>(80.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 94 to 165 from an integral part of these financial statements. Auditor’s report on pages 82 to 85.
1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Terra Mauricia Ltd is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius and listed on the Official Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd since January 1, 2012. The address of its registered office is Beau Plan Business Park, Pamplemousses.

These financial statements will be submitted for consideration and approval at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Company.

Principal activities

Terra Mauricia Ltd is an investment holding company.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation (Cont’d)

The financial statements of Terra Mauricia Ltd and its subsidiary companies (The Group) comply with the Companies Act 2001 and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiary companies (The Group) and the separate financial statements of the parent company (The Company).

The financial statements are presented in Mauritian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest million (MUR'M), except when otherwise indicated.

Where necessary, comparative figures have been amended to conform with change in presentation in the current year. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except that:

(i) Land, buildings, power plant, building and civil works and certain factory equipment are carried at revalued amounts;
(ii) Investment in financial assets are stated at their fair value;
(iii) Consumable biological assets are stated at their fair value; and
(iv) Relevant financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at their fair value or amortised cost.

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period

IFRS 9 replaces the provisions of IAS 39 that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments from January 1, 2018 resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The new accounting policies are set out in note 2.7. The Group has elected to apply the exemption in IFRS 9 paragraph 7.2.15 not to restate prior periods in the year of initial application of the standard. The Group has chosen to adopt the simplified expected credit loss model for trade receivables in accordance with IFRS 9 paragraph 5.5.15.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. The Group has adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers from January 1, 2018 which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The new accounting policies are set out in note 2.23. In accordance with the transition provisions in IFRS 15, the Group has not restated comparatives for the 2017 financial year.

2.1 Basis of preparation (Cont’d):

Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)

The amendments clarify the measurement basis for cash-settled share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled. The amendment has no impact on the Group’s financial statements.

Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)

The amendment provides two different solutions for insurance companies: a temporary exemption from IFRS 9 for entities that meet specific requirements (applied at the reporting entity level), and the ‘overlap approach’. Both approaches are optional. The amendment has no impact on the Group’s financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle

• IFRS 1 - deleted short-term exemptions covering transition provisions of IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IFRS 10 which are no longer relevant.
• IAS 28 - clarifies that the election by venture capital organisations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities to measure investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss should be made separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition. The amendment has no impact on the Group’s financial statements.

IFRIC 2 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration. The interpretation clarifies how to determine the date of transaction for the exchange rate to be used on initial recognition of a related asset, expense or income where an entity pays or receives consideration in advance for foreign currency-denominated contracts. The amendment has no impact on the Group’s financial statements.

Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40). The amendments clarify that transfers to, or from, investment property can only be made if there has been a change in use that is supported by evidence. A change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in intention alone is not sufficient to support a transfer. The amendment has no impact on the Group’s financial statements.

Certain standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 or later periods, but which the Group has not early adopted.

At the reporting date of these financial statements, the following were in issue but not yet effective:

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

Prepayment Features with negative compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)

Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)

Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)

Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

Where relevant, the Group is still evaluating the effect of these Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective, on the presentation of its financial statements.

Year ended December 31, 2018
2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT’D)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Cont’d)

Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective (Cont’d)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost. Land and buildings are subsequently shown at their existing use value based on valuations of external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Power Plant and Building and Civil works and certain factory equipment are shown at their existing use value based on depreciated replacement cost less subsequent depreciation. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets’ carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as revaluation surplus in shareholders’ equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss.

Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset’s original cost is transferred from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost or the revalued amounts of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings on Leasehold Land</td>
<td>2 - 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land improvement</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>2 - 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Plant</td>
<td>4 - 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and Civil Works</td>
<td>4 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Equipment</td>
<td>2 - 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment</td>
<td>5 - 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>20 - 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Office Equipment</td>
<td>5 - 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearer plants</td>
<td>12 - 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land is not depreciated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Investment properties

Investment properties, held to earn rentals, are initially stated at cost plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of the investment properties to their residual values over the estimated useful life.

The principal annual rate is as follows:

- Buildings: 2 - 8%

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of Land Conversion Rights (closure costs), brands, goodwill, computer software and legal fees in respect of commercial contracts and distribution rights.

(i) Closure costs

Closure costs represent land conversion rights and are shown at cost. These are expected to be recovered from the profit on disposal of earmarked freehold land (note 7(e)) and are tested annually for impairment.

(ii) Brands/distribution rights

Brands/distribution rights are shown at cost and tested annually for impairment.

(iii) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see note 2.5) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the gains and losses on disposal.

(iv) Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software and are amortised using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives (5 years).

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software controlled by the Group and that will generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)
Year ended December 31, 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT’D)

2.4 Intangible assets (Cont’d)

(v) Legal fees
Legal fees incurred in respect of commercial contracts are capitalised on the basis that future economic benefits are expected to be derived from these contracts and can be reliably measured (10 years).

2.5 Investment in subsidiaries

Separate financial statements of the investor

In the separate financial statements of the investor, investments in subsidiary companies are carried at fair value. The carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree’s net assets.

Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interest is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interest’s share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the fair value of the Group’s share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)
Year ended December 31, 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT’D)

2.5 Investment in subsidiaries (Cont’d)

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2.6 Investment in associates

Separate financial statements of the investor

In the separate financial statements of the investor, investments in associated companies are carried at fair value. The carrying amount is reduced to recognise any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Consolidated financial statements

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control, or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method except when classified as held-for-sale. Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost as adjusted by post acquisition changes in the Group’s share of the net assets of the associate less any impairment in the value of individual investments.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when appropriate.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in profit or loss.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition and the Group’s share of the net fair value of the associate’s identifiable assets and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

Any excess of the Group’s share of the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after assessment, is included as income in the determination of the Group’s share of the associate’s profit or loss.

When the Group’s share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the Group discontinues recognising further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligation or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in the associate. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

2.7 Financial assets

The Group/Company classifies its financial assets into one of the categories discussed below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Other than financial assets in a qualifying hedging relationship, the Company’s/Group’s accounting policy for each category is as follows:

(i) Amortised cost

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Year ended December 31, 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.7 Financial assets (Cont'd)

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income

Impairment provisions for trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Impairment provisions for receivables from related parties and loans to related parties are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

From time to time, the Company/Group elects to renegotiate the terms of trade receivables due from customers with which it has previously had a good trading history. Such renegotiations will lead to changes in the timing of payments rather than changes to the amounts owed and, in consequence, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (operating profit).

The Company/Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and - for the purpose of the statement of cash flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) Fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company/Group has a number of strategic investments in listed and unlisted entities which are not accounted for as subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities. For those investments, the Company/Group has made an irrevocable election to classify the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income rather than through profit or loss as the Company/Group considers this measurement to be the most representative of the business model for these assets. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve. Upon disposal any balance within fair value through other comprehensive income reserve is reclassified directly to retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company/Group has debt securities whose objective is achieved by both holding these securities in order to collect contractual cash flows and having the intention to sell the debt securities before maturity. The contractual terms of the debt securities give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve. Upon disposal any balance within fair value through other comprehensive income reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case the full or partial amount of the dividend is recorded against the associated investments carrying amount.

Purchases and sales of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognised in the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve.

8. Financial liabilities

The Company/Group classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired.

Other than financial liabilities in a qualifying hedging relationship, the Company/Group's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

(i) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include the following items:

Bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest payable while the liability is outstanding.

2.9 Biological assets

(i) Bearer biological assets

Bearer biological assets, excluding bearer plants are stated at their fair value.

(ii) Consumable biological assets

Standing canes are measured at their fair value. The fair value of standing canes is the present value of expected net cash flows from the standing canes discounted at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate.

2.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

(a) Accounting for leases - where Company is the lessee

Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss unless they are attributable to qualifying assets in which case, they are capitalised as borrowing costs.

(b) Accounting for leases - where Company is the lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income.

2.11 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT’D)

2.11 Current and deferred income tax (Cont’d)

Current tax
The current income tax charge is based on taxable income for the year calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax
Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply in the period when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

2.12 Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

2.13 Derivative financial instruments
Derivative financial instruments relate to currency swaps. These are initially recognised at cost on the date a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values of derivatives between two external currencies are based on interest rate differential between the two currencies. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. Transaction costs are charged immediately through profit or loss. The fair values of derivative financial instruments held for trading are disclosed in note 19.

2.14 Non-current assets classified as held for sale
The Group
Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through a continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only, when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Events or circumstances may extend the period to complete the sale beyond one year if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the entity’s control and there is sufficient evidence that the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)

Year ended December 31, 2018

2.15 Stated capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.16 Hedge accounting
Hedge accounting is applied to financial assets and financial liabilities only where all of the following criteria are met:

• At the inception of the hedge there is formal documentation of the hedging relationship and the Group’s/Company’s risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

• The hedge relationship meets all of the hedge effectiveness requirements including that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the credit risk effect does not dominate the value changes, and the hedge ratio is designated based on actual quantities of the hedged item and hedging instrument.

(ii) Cash flow hedges
The effective part of forward contracts designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of foreign currency risk arising from firm commitments, and highly probable forecast transactions, are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. The Group/Company uses such contracts to fix the cost of equipment, inventories and services, and the income from foreign currency sales, in the functional currency of the entity concerned.

If a highly probable forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-monetary asset, the cumulative loss/(gain) is added to/ (subtracted from) the cost of the asset acquired (“basis adjustment”). The same approach is followed where a cash flow hedge of a hedged forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment to which fair value hedge accounting is applied. Otherwise the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss at the same time as the hedged transaction affects profit or loss. The two transactions are recognised in the same line item.

If a forecast transaction is no longer considered highly probable but the forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is frozen and recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the policy set out in the paragraph above. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised in profit or loss. If the Group/Company closes out its position before the transaction takes place (even though it is still expected to take place) the cumulative gain or loss on changes in fair value of the derivative is similarly recognised in accordance with the policy set out in the paragraph above. If, at any point, the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss immediately.

The effective portion of gains and losses on derivatives used to manage cash flow interest rate risk (such as floating to fixed interest rate swaps) are also recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. However, if the Group/Company closes out its position early, the cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are frozen and reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss using the effective interest method. The ineffective portion of gains and losses on derivatives used to manage cash flow interest rate risk are recognised in profit or loss within finance expense or finance income.
2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.17 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value being their issue proceeds net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost: any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

2.18 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.19 Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service that entitles them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income shall not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

The Group determines the net interest expense/(income) on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability/(asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined liability/(asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense/(income) is recognised in profit or loss.

Service costs comprising current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Gratuity on retirement

For employees who are not covered (or who are insufficiently covered by the above pension plans), the net present value of gratuity on retirement payable under the Emploment Rights Act 2008 is calculated by qualified actuaries and provided for. The obligations arising under this item are not funded.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
Year ended December 31, 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2.21 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using Mauritian rupees, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Mauritian rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss, except when deferred in equity as qualifying as cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents is presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are in the fair value reserve in equity.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into this presentation currency as follows:

(a) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
(b) income and expenses for each statement representing profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates; and
(c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges, are taken to shareholders’ equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.22 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2.23 Revenue recognition

(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

The majority of the revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer. However, for export sales, control might also be transferred when delivered either to the port of departure or port of arrival, depending on the specific terms of the contract with a customer. There is limited judgement needed in identifying the point control passes: once physical delivery of the products to the agreed location has occurred, the Group no longer has physical possession, usually will have a present right to payment (as a single payment on delivery) and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

A small minority of contracts are negotiated on a bill and hold basis. In such arrangements revenue is recognised even though the Group still has physical possession only if:

• the arrangement is substantive (i.e. requested by the customer);
• the finished goods have been identified separately as belonging to the customer;
• the product is ready for physical transfer to the customer; and
• the Company does not have the ability to use the product to direct it to another customer.

Determining the transaction price

Most of the revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations

For most contracts, there is a fixed unit price for each product sold, with reductions given for bulk orders placed at a specific time. Therefore, there is no judgement involved in allocating the contract price to each unit ordered in such contracts (it is the total contract price divided by the number of units ordered). Where a customer orders more than one product line, the Company is able to determine the split of the total contract price between each product line by reference to each product's standalone selling prices (all product lines are capable of, being, and are, sold separately).

Practical Exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the practical exemptions:

• not to account for significant financing components where the time difference between receiving consideration and transferring control of goods (or services) to its customer is one year or less; and
• expense the incremental costs of obtaining a contract when the amortisation period of the asset otherwise recognised would have been one year or less.
3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group endeavors to manage its exposure to market risks and to minimize the impact of volatility in exchange rates and interest rates on the bottom line of Group companies. To this end, it uses appropriate derivative financial instruments along with other hedging tools with a proactive approach.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks which have to be effectively managed so as to protect its long term sustainability and to safeguard the interests of its stakeholders.

The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

A description of the significant risk factors is given below together with risk management policies where applicable.

(a) Market risk
(b) Credit risk
(c) Liquidity risk and
(d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from sugar growing activities, primarily with respect to the Euro and the US dollar. This risk affects both the crop proceeds and the fair value of the biological assets.

The Group also has investments in foreign entities, whose net assets are exposed to currency translation risk.

Currency profile

The currency profile of the Group's and the Company's total assets and liabilities are summarised below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MUR</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>EURO</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR'M MUR'M MUR'M MUR'M MUR'M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE GROUP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>862.1</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at amortised cost</td>
<td>474.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand and at bank</td>
<td>366.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>16,770.2</td>
<td>723.8</td>
<td>117.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>18,473.3</td>
<td>792.6</td>
<td>140.6</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td>4,166.2</td>
<td>301.6</td>
<td>182.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At December 31, 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MUR</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>EURO</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR'M MUR'M MUR'M MUR'M MUR'M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31, 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>1,376.1</td>
<td>160.6</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at amortised cost</td>
<td>140.4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in hand and at bank</td>
<td>15,134.3</td>
<td>1,736.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>16,650.8</td>
<td>1,910.4</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>144.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td>3,904.8</td>
<td>369.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>146.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments in financial assets held by the Group and classified on the consolidated statement of financial position as available-for-sale.

The Group is also exposed to price risk with the incidence of the market price of sugar.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio.
3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT’D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont’d)

(iii) Price risk (Cont’d)

Sensitivity analysis

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases in the fair value of the investments on the Group’s equity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/-5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>+/-5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available for sale investments

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>746.7</td>
<td>751.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group trade receivables.

The Group’s credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the Group’s management based on prior experience and the current environment.

As regards the sugar and energy segments, the Group has significant concentration of credit risk with exposure spread over a few customers. However, sale of products is made through reputable institutions where risk of default is very remote.

As for the Brands segment, the Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivery of cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group and the Company aim at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.
3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Cont’d)

3.2 Fair value estimation (Cont’d)

The Group’s interest-rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest-rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates also expose the Group to fair value interest-rate risk.

(ii) At December 31, 2018, if interest rates on rupee-denominated borrowings and Euro-denominated borrowings had been 10 basis points and 50 basis points respectively higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year and shareholders’ equity would have been changed as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rupee denominated</th>
<th>Euro denominated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>borrowings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10 basis points)</td>
<td>(50 basis points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE GROUP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on post-tax profit and shareholders’ equity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE COMPANY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on post-tax profit and shareholders’ equity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) At December 31, 2018, if variable interest rates on deposit at bank had been 10 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would not be significantly impacted.

3.3 Biological assets

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in the price of sugar and the incidence of exchange rate. This risk affects both the crop proceeds and the fair value of biological assets. The risk is not hedged.

3.4 Capital Risk Management

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt adjusted capital. Net debt is calculated as total debt less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity (i.e. stated capital, revaluation and other reserves, and retained earnings).

During 2018, the Group’s strategy, which was unchanged from 2017, was to reduce the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio to a reasonable level in order to secure access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The debt-to-adjusted capital ratios at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,785.1</td>
<td>2,698.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(387.6)</td>
<td>(174.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,397.5</td>
<td>2,523.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,827.1</td>
<td>14,320.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.161</td>
<td>0.181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no changes in the Group’s approach to capital risks management during the year.
4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

Level 3 Available-for-sale investments are stated at cost since no reliable estimate could be obtained to compute the fair value of these securities. The directors used their judgement at year-end and reviewed the carrying amount of these investments and in their opinion there were no material difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the unquoted securities. To their judgement, the carrying amount is an approximate of the fair value of these investments.

(b) Biological assets

(i) Bearer biological assets

Bearer biological assets have been estimated based on the cost of land preparation and planting of bearer canes.

(ii) Consumable biological assets - Standing Canes

The fair value of consumable biological assets has been arrived at by discounting the present value (PV) of expected net cash flows from standing canes discounted at the relevant market determined pre-tax rate.

The expected cash flows have been computed by estimating the expected crop and the sugar extraction rate and the forecasts of sugar prices which will prevail in the coming year. The harvesting costs and other direct expenses are based on the yearly budgets of the Company.

(c) Depreciation policies

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The residual value of an asset is the estimated net amount that the Group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset if the asset was already at the age and in condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The directors therefore make estimates based on historical experience and use best judgement to assess the useful lives of assets and to forecast the expected residual values of the assets at the end of their expected useful lives.

(d) Pension benefits

The present value of pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.
## 5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

### (a) THE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings on Leasehold and Land Improvement</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Property, Plant and Equipment</th>
<th>Buildings on Leasehold and Land Improvement</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Property, Plant and Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mur'M</td>
<td>Mur'M</td>
<td>Mur'M</td>
<td>Mur'M</td>
<td>Mur'M</td>
<td>Mur'M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COST AND VALUATION**

**At January 1, 2018**

- **Cost**: 3,811.4 274.5 391.2 338.3 27.1 836.5 432.2 614.5 444.1 589.9 7,756.7
- **Valuation**: 4,547.5

8,358.9 274.5 1,648.2 397.5 2,180.2 432.2 614.5 444.1 589.9 17,383.5

**Additions**: - 15 52.8 20.7 11.7 60.8 36.9 24.6 38.4 32.4 305.8

**Revaluation adjustments**: 408.7 - (36.6) - - - - - - - - 372.1

**Disposals of subsidiaries**: - - - - - - - - - - - -

**Disposals/Scrapped assets**: (11.4) - (9.9) (3.2) (6.1) (6.3) (10.1) (25.5) (0.7) - (73.2)

**Translation differences**: - - (0.8) - - - - (0.5) (0.6) - (1.9)

**Consolidation adjustments**: (1.8) (2.7) - - - - - - - - (4.5)

**At December 31, 2018**

- **Cost**: 3,798.2 279.3 433.3 362.1 32.7 891.0 459.0 609.6 475.2 639.3 7,969.7
- **Valuation**: 4,596.2 - 1,228.7 2,107.9 370.4 1,343.7 - - - - - 9,969.9

8,754.4 279.3 1,654.0 2,460.0 403.1 2,234.7 459.0 609.6 475.2 639.3 17,968.6

**DEPRECIATION**

**At January 1, 2018**

- **Cost**: - 96.7 1,311.0 1,318.3 212.7 1,535.4 421.0 434.8 319.1 313.2 5,982.2
- **Charge for the year**: - 4.3 34.8 58.3 9.4 78.1 20.3 54.1 37.5 76.4 373.4

**Disposals of subsidiaries**: - - - - (0.5) - - (0.8) (1.5) - (2.8)

**Disposals/Scrapped assets**: - - (10.0) (1.9) (3.6) (6.3) (10.1) (22.6) (0.4) - (54.9)

**Translation differences**: - - (0.1) - - - - (0.4) (0.3) - (0.8)

**At December 31, 2018**

- **Cost**: - 96.7 1,355.7 1,374.2 218.5 1,607.2 431.4 465.1 354.4 389.6 6,297.1

**NET BOOK VALUES**

**At December 31, 2018**

8,754.4 178.3 298.3 1,085.8 184.6 627.5 27.6 144.5 120.8 249.7 11,671.5
5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT’D)

(f) Depreciation has been charged to profit or loss as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales</td>
<td>212.2</td>
<td>137.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>161.2</td>
<td>233.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(g) If property, plant and equipment were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>3,798.2</td>
<td>3,811.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>434.2</td>
<td>391.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Equipment</td>
<td>891.0</td>
<td>836.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Plant</td>
<td>355.8</td>
<td>342.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and Civil Works</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(h) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the borrowing entities including property, plant and equipment (note 23(f)).

(i) Additions include MUR’M Nil (2017: MUR’M 1.2) of assets leased under finance leases.

(j) Leased assets included above comprise of agricultural equipment and motor vehicles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>124.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

THE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COST</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1,</td>
<td>299.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td>328.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPRECIATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1,</td>
<td>97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the year</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td>103.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET BOOK VALUES</td>
<td>At December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Value</td>
<td>267.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Details of the Group's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 31,</td>
<td>267.7</td>
<td>267.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Buildings

Fair value is based on market value and directors' valuation.

(b) The following amounts have been recognised in profit or loss:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental income</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct operating expenses from investment properties that generate rental income</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(a) THE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Conversion Rights - Closure Costs</th>
<th>Brands</th>
<th>Goodwill</th>
<th>Computer Software</th>
<th>Legal Fees</th>
<th>Distribution Rights</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1, 2018</td>
<td>319.6</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31, 2018</td>
<td>319.6</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AMORTISATION

At January 1, 2018 | - | - | - | 49.9 | 47.8 | - | 97.7 |
Charge for the year | - | - | - | 5.7 | - | - | 5.7 |
At December 31, 2018 | - | - | - | 55.6 | 47.8 | - | 103.4 |

NET BOOK VALUES

At December 31, 2018 | 319.6 | 56.3 | 22.3 | 8.6 | - | 2.1 | 408.9 |

(b) THE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Conversion Rights - Closure Costs</th>
<th>Brands</th>
<th>Goodwill</th>
<th>Computer Software</th>
<th>Legal Fees</th>
<th>Distribution Rights</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1, 2017</td>
<td>319.6</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31, 2017</td>
<td>319.6</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AMORTISATION

At January 1, 2017 | - | - | - | 48.2 | 47.8 | - | 96.0 |
Charge for the year | - | - | - | 1.7 | - | - | 1.7 |
At December 31, 2017 | - | - | - | 49.9 | 47.8 | - | 97.7 |

NET BOOK VALUES

At December 31, 2017 | 319.6 | 54.6 | 22.3 | 9.2 | - | 2.1 | 407.8 |

(c) Amortisation charge of MUR'M 5.7 (2017: MUR'M 1.7) has been charged to other expenses.

(d) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the borrowing entities including investment properties (note 23(f)).
8. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At January 1,</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemption of shares</td>
<td>13,488.4</td>
<td>13,618.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to deposit on investments</td>
<td>(0.9)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>(7.7)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in fair value</td>
<td>(105.2)</td>
<td>(156.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td>13,346.6</td>
<td>13,458.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details of subsidiaries are set out in note 35.

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

(a) THE COMPANY

| (b) THE COMPANY |
|-----------------|------|------|
| 2018 | 2017 |
| MUR M | MUR M |
| Level 3 | 1,177.9 | 1,020.4 |
| At January 1, | 1,177.9 | 1,020.4 |
| Additions | 10.0 | 155.9 |
| Impairment of associates | - | (94.9) |
| Transfer to financial assets | (30.5) | - |
| (Decrease)/increase in fair value | (126.2) | 96.5 |
| At December 31, | 1,031.2 | 1,177.9 |

Details of associates are set out in note 36.

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (CONT'D)

(b) THE COMPANY

(i) Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1,</td>
<td>378.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>75.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from investments in associates</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in fair value recognised in OCI</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31</td>
<td>529.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quoted:</th>
<th>Unquoted:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity securities - [Mauritius] - Level 1</td>
<td>273.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity securities - [Mauritius] - Level 1</td>
<td>95.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity securities - [Mauritius] - Level 3</td>
<td>159.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31</td>
<td>529.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income include the Company's/Group's strategic equity investments not held for trading and debt securities held to collect and sell. The Company/Group has made an irrevocable election to classify the equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income rather than through profit or loss because this is considered to be more appropriate for these strategic investments. In 2017, the Company/Group had designated the investments as available-for-sale where management intended to hold them for the medium to long-term. See note 10A.

(iv) The fair value of quoted securities is based on published market prices. The fair value of the unquoted securities is based on observable market data and at cost.
10A. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

(a) Loans to related parties (see note 39)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Non-current</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans to related parties</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>393.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Loss allowance for debt investments at amortised cost</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>393.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained.

(c) Impairment and risk exposure

The loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost as at December 31, 2017 reconciles to the opening loss allowance on January 1, 2018 and to the closing loss allowance as at December 31, 2018 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related parties</th>
<th>Other receivables</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss allowance at December 31, 2017 (IAS 39)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts restated through opening retained earnings</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss allowance at January 1, 2018 (IFRS 9)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance recognised in profit or loss during the period</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss allowance at December 31, 2018</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) The carrying amounts of the financial assets at amortised cost are denominated in the following currencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius rupee</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>437.1</td>
<td>452.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>529.3</td>
<td>544.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) There is no exposure to price risk as the investments will be held to maturity.

In 2017, the Company/Group classified the investments as held-to-maturity as they were non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities the Company/Group intended to, and was able to, hold them to maturity (see note 10B). The other financial assets at amortised cost were accounted for as receivables in the previous year.
11. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fair value at December 31, 2018</th>
<th>Valuation approach</th>
<th>Key unobservable inputs</th>
<th>Range of unobservable inputs</th>
<th>Sensitivity of the input to fair value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>9,196.9</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAV</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCF Discount rate</td>
<td>10.68%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>681.0</td>
<td>DCF Discount rate</td>
<td>15.26% - 16.26%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property &amp; Construction</td>
<td>1,235.7</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>1,897.1</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1,771.4</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P/E ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCF Discount rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 (6.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other investments</td>
<td>207.8</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

10.B. INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Available-for-sale</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE GROUP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Official Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unquoted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>At January 1, 2017</td>
<td>165.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer to associates</td>
<td>(46.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>(5.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Impairment</td>
<td>(2.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in fair value</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At December 31, 2017</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>164.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>383.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Available-for-sale financial assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>218.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>136.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At December 31, 2017</td>
<td>383.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| THE COMPANY          |                      |                     |
|                      | Available-for-sale  |                      |
|                      | Level 1            | 178.9               |
|                      | Level 2            | 22.2                |
|                      | Level 3            | 158.3               |
|                      | At December 31, 2017 | 359.4               |
|                      | Disposals          | (7.2)               |
|                      | Decrease in fair value | (7.2)              |
|                      | At December 31, 2017 | 223.3               |
|                      | 19.2               |
|                      | 150.8              |
|                      | 393.6              |
| (c)                  | Available-for-sale financial assets |        |
|                      | Level 1            | 242.8               |
|                      | Level 2            | 87.9                |
|                      | Level 3            | 62.9                |
|                      | At December 31, 2017 | 393.6               |

(e) Available-for-sale financial assets are denominated in Mauritian Rupee.
(f) None of the financial assets are impaired.
(g) There were no transfers between levels.
12. NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td>MUR' M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others loans</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>123.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>102.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At January 1 & December 31, there is no active market for bearer biological assets which consist of deer farming and cost is considered as fair value.

14. LAND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At January 1,</td>
<td>Reclassified to non current assets classified as held for sale (note 20), Reclassified to liabilities directly associated with non current assets classified as held for sale, Additions,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hold for sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (3.0)</td>
<td>- (6.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at 5%/17%/25% (2017: 3%/15%/17/25%). Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes relate to the same entity and the same fiscal authority. The following amounts are shown in the statements of financial position:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax assets</td>
<td>(135.2)</td>
<td>(105.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td>234.3</td>
<td>196.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unused tax losses available for offset against future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Year ended December 31, 2018

15. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (CONT'D)

The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1,</td>
<td></td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>117.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact of changes in effective rate (note 43(d))</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As restated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>129.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, deferred tax movement in profit or loss and equity are attributable to the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At January 1,</td>
<td>Effect of changes in accounting policies, As restated, Profit or loss,</td>
<td>Release to Equity,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hold for sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- (0.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Year ended December 31, 2018

12. NON-CURRENT RECEIVABLES

13. BEARER BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

14. LAND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

15. DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method at 5%/17%/25% (2017: 3%/15%/17/25%). Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes relate to the same entity and the same fiscal authority. The following amounts are shown in the statements of financial position:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td>MUR' M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax assets</td>
<td>(135.2)</td>
<td>(105.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax liabilities</td>
<td>234.3</td>
<td>196.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unused tax losses available for offset against future taxable profits.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)

Year ended December 31, 2018

16. INVENTORIES

(a) Raw materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>314.8</td>
<td>304.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>394.2</td>
<td>321.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>302.0</td>
<td>270.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,011.0</td>
<td>892.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the borrowing entities including inventories (see note 23(f)).

(c) The cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in cost of sales are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>3,108.8</td>
<td>2,447.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fair value measurements for standing canes have been categorised as level 3 fair values based on the inputs.

At December 31, 2018, standing canes comprised of approximately 4,763 hectares of cane plantations (2017: 4,921 hectares).

During the year, the Group harvested approximately 356,494 tonnes of canes (2017: 424,871 tonnes), which had a fair value less costs to sell of MUR'M 52.9 (2017: MUR'M 98.8) at the date of harvest.

17. CONSUMABLE BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>214.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At January 1, 2018

Losses from changes in fair value

At December 31, 2018

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>98.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate their fair value.

The carrying amounts of the Group’s and the Company’s trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>832.0</td>
<td>1,376.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>160.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other currencies</td>
<td>119.5</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,002.3</td>
<td>1,625.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) Impairment of trade receivables

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)

Year ended December 31, 2018
18. TRADING AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(i) Impairment of trade receivables (Cont'd)

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

On that basis, the loss allowance as at December 31, 2018 and January 1, 2018 (on adoption of IFRS 9) was determined as follows for trade receivables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>More than 30 days past due</th>
<th>More than 60 days past due</th>
<th>More than 120 days past due</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At December 31, 2018</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected loss rate</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross carrying amount - trade receivable</td>
<td>908.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss allowance</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables at December 31, 2018 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade receivables</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31 (IAS 39)</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts restated through opening retained earnings</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss allowance as at January 1, 2018 (IFRS 9)</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision</td>
<td>(8.8)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31, 2018</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2017, the impairment of trade receivables was assessed based on the incurred loss model. Individual receivables which were known to be uncollectible were written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The other receivables were assessed collectively to determine whether there was objective evidence that an impairment had been incurred but not yet been identified. For these receivables the estimated impairment losses were recognised in a separate provision for impairment.

(ii) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Group/Company does not hold any collateral as security.

(iii) In 2017, trade receivables were recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables was established when there was objective evidence that the Group/Company would not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

19. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractual/ Nominal amount</th>
<th>Fair value (liabilities/assets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE GROUP</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency swaps</td>
<td>146.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Currency swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an economic exchange of currencies.

20. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1,</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>122.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure incurred during the year</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclassified from land development expenditure (note 14)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release to profit or loss on disposal</td>
<td>(19.6)</td>
<td>(107.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-current assets held for sale consist of plots of land and their related development costs, available for sale under the “1200 Ap” scheme and VRS financing scheme for residential purpose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal proceeds</td>
<td>286.1</td>
<td>162.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 22. REVALUATION AND OTHER RESERVES

#### THE GROUP - Restated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Associates</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial Losses</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Reserve</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assets at FVOCI Reserve</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) At January 1, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MUR’M</th>
<th>MUR’M</th>
<th>MUR’M</th>
<th>MUR’M</th>
<th>MUR’M</th>
<th>MUR’M</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As previously reported</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>960.5</td>
<td>266.5</td>
<td>(3.0)</td>
<td>(339.1)</td>
<td>358.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Effect of changes in effective tax rate</td>
<td>(6.3)</td>
<td>(339.1)</td>
<td>351.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation of land and buildings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>372.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>372.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release to retained earnings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in fair value of financial assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to investment in subsidiaries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of other comprehensive income of associates</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movements on reserves</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31, 2018</td>
<td>128.2</td>
<td>1,332.6</td>
<td>(194.4)</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>(277.8)</td>
<td>1,000.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) At January 1, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As previously reported</td>
<td>(38.3)</td>
<td>(237.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred tax on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release upon disposal of investments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release of deferred tax on excess depreciation over historical cost depreciation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to investment in subsidiaries</td>
<td>(15.3)</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation reserve movement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of other comprehensive income of associates</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movements on reserves</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31, 2017</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>960.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. REVALUATION AND OTHER RESERVES (CONT’D)

Fair value reserve
Fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale investments that has been recognised in other comprehensive income until the investments are derecognised.

Translation reserve
The translation reserve consists of the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to the hedged transactions that have not yet occurred and of the foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Amalgamation reserve
Amalgamation reserve represents the excess of assets over liabilities and reserves of subsidiaries following amalgamation.

Revaluation reserve
The revaluation surplus relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

Actuarial losses
The actuarial losses reserve represents the cumulative remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised.

23. BORROWINGS (CONT’D)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 2017 2018 2017</td>
<td>MUR’M MUR’M MUR’M MUR’M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank loans</td>
<td>232.1 346.3</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans from related parties</td>
<td>10.5 -</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance lease liabilities</td>
<td>0.8 6.7</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non-current</td>
<td>243.4 353.0</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdrafts</td>
<td>31.1 123.2</td>
<td>6.3 13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank loans</td>
<td>2,425.1 2,211.9</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans from related parties</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>521.0 616.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance lease liabilities</td>
<td>5.5 10.1</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current</td>
<td>2,461.7 2,345.2</td>
<td>521.0 616.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total borrowings</td>
<td>2,705.1 2,698.2</td>
<td>527.3 629.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Breakdown of loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 2017 2018 2017</th>
<th>MUR’M MUR’M MUR’M MUR’M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan in EUR</td>
<td>275.5 318.1</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank loan</td>
<td>245.0 165.5</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other loans</td>
<td>2,136.7 2,074.6</td>
<td>521.0 616.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,657.2 2,558.2</td>
<td>521.0 616.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Repayable within one year</td>
<td>(2,425.1)</td>
<td>(2,211.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayable after one year</td>
<td>232.1 346.3</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The maturity of non-current loans is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 2017</th>
<th>MUR’M MUR’M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- after one year and before two years</td>
<td>48.4 60.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- after two years and before three years</td>
<td>45.9 191.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- after three years and before five years</td>
<td>137.8 94.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>232.1 346.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Finance lease liabilities - minimum lease payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 2017</th>
<th>MUR’M MUR’M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not later than one year</td>
<td>5.7 10.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 1 year and before 2 years</td>
<td>0.4 5.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 2 years and before 3 years</td>
<td>0.4 1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future finance charges</td>
<td>6.5 17.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value of finance lease liabilities</td>
<td>(0.2) 10.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.3 16.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present value of finance lease liabilities may be analysed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 2017</th>
<th>MUR’M MUR’M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>5.5 10.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 1 year and before 2 years</td>
<td>0.4 5.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 2 years and before 3 years</td>
<td>0.4 0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rate of interest on the finance leases varies between 2.75% - 7.0% (2017: 2.75% - 8.15%) during the year.
24. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT’D)

(a) Defined pension benefits

(i) Retirement benefit obligations comprise of the Company’s pension schemes and of other post-retirement benefits. The pension schemes are defined benefit plans based on final salary and the assets of the plans are invested with the Sugar Insurance Pension Fund (SIPF) and a pension arrangement with Swan Life Ltd.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations were carried out at December 31, 2018 by Swan Life Ltd. The present value of the defined benefit obligations, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(ii) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value of funded obligations</td>
<td>1,016.8</td>
<td>1,088.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value of plan assets</td>
<td>(641.0)</td>
<td>(614.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value of unfunded obligations</td>
<td>375.8</td>
<td>474.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability in the statement of financial position</td>
<td>566.7</td>
<td>645.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reconciliation of the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit liability is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged to profit or loss</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>64.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Credited)/charged to other comprehensive income</td>
<td>(67.7)</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer’s contributions</td>
<td>(59.8)</td>
<td>(34.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value adjustment on plan assets</td>
<td>(15.2)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31</td>
<td>566.7</td>
<td>645.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1</td>
<td>1,266.2</td>
<td>1,200.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current service cost</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest cost</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>71.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee’s contribution</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial gains/losses</td>
<td>(69.7)</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits paid</td>
<td>(75.4)</td>
<td>(97.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31</td>
<td>1,207.7</td>
<td>1,360.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(a) Defined pension benefits (Cont'd)

(iv) The movement in the fair value of plan assets of the year is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers' contributions</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee contributions</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme expenses</td>
<td>(2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits paid</td>
<td>(75.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of insuring risk benefits</td>
<td>(0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value adjustment on plan assets</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31</td>
<td>614.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v) The amount recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current service cost</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme expense</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of insuring risk benefits</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions by employer</td>
<td>(2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total included in employer benefit expense</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(vi) The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses/(gains) on pension scheme assets</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience (losses)/gains on the liabilities</td>
<td>(10.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in assumption underlying the present value of the scheme</td>
<td>(59.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised in OCI</td>
<td>(67.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(vii) The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local equities</td>
<td>136.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas equities</td>
<td>183.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed interest and properties</td>
<td>260.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying insurance policies</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total market value of assets</td>
<td>641.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)
Year ended December 31, 2018

24. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT'D)

(a) Defined pension benefits (Cont'd)

(viii) The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows: (cont'd)

The fair values of the above equity and debt instruments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets whereas the fair values of properties and derivatives are not based on quoted market prices in active markets.

The company’s ordinary shares are not included in the pension plan assets.

(viii) The principal actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount rate</td>
<td>5.5%-6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future salary growth rate</td>
<td>3%-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future pension growth rate</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ix) Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligations at end of the reporting date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MUR M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>152.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>115.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M 115.8</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase due to a 1% increase in discount rate</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease due to a 1% increase in discount rate</td>
<td>152.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase due to a 1% increase in future salary growth rate</td>
<td>115.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease due to a 1% increase in future salary growth rate</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sensitivity above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on net defined benefit obligations as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(x) The defined benefit pension plan exposes the company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risks, currency risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

(xi) The funding requirement are based on the pension fund's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan.

(xii) The Group is expected to contribute MUR'M 28.5 to the pension scheme for the year ending December 31, 2019.

(xiii) The actual return of the total assets for the year 2018 is MUR'M 27.2 (2017: MUR'M 53.2).

(xiv) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8.5 years at the end of the reporting period.
24. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONT’D)

(a) Defined pension benefits (Cont’d)

(xv) Risks Associated with the Pension promise/Obligation The Pension promise expose the Group to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, interest rate risk, market (investment) risk, and salary risk.

i. longevity risk - The liabilities disclosed are based on the mortality tables PA(92) for post-retirement mortality. Should the experience be less favorable than the standard mortality tables, the liabilities will increase.

ii. interest rate risk - If the bond interest rate decreases, the liabilities would be calculated using a lower discount rate, and would therefore increase.

iii. investment risk - The present value of the liabilities of the plan are calculated using a discount rate. Should the returns on the assets of the plan be lower than the discount rate, a deficit will arise.

iv. salary risk - If salary increases are higher than assumed in our basis, the liabilities would increase giving rise to actuarial losses.

(b) Other post retirement benefits

Other post-retirement benefits relate mainly to gratuities on death and on retirement that are based on length of service and salary at date of death or retirement.

Other post retirement benefits comprise mainly of gratuity on retirement payable under the Employment Rights Act 2008 and other benefits.

Movement in the other post retirement benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged to profit or loss</td>
<td>- 1.6</td>
<td>- 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charged to other comprehensive income</td>
<td>- 1.6</td>
<td>- 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been assumed that the rate of future salary increases will be equal to the discount rate.

25. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>637.1</td>
<td>471.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for compensation payments for centralisation in accordance with the Blue Print provisions</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for VRS costs</td>
<td>- 0.2</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts due to subsidiaries</td>
<td>- 1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables and accruals</td>
<td>377.8</td>
<td>288.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,069.0</td>
<td>841.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. TAXATION

(a) Liability in the statements of financial position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1:</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions through business combinations</td>
<td>- 1.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over provision in previous years</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>(6.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation adjustment</td>
<td>- 4.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax paid on account</td>
<td>(20.5)</td>
<td>(34.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current tax on the adjusted profits for the year (at 3%/15%/25%/30% (2017: 3%/15%/25%/30%))</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax paid</td>
<td>(33.5)</td>
<td>(27.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Charge in profit or loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current tax on the adjusted profits for the year at 3%/15%/25%/30% (2017: 15%/30%)</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overprovision in previous years</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>(7.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred taxation (note 15)</td>
<td>(5.4)</td>
<td>(13.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the year</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tax on the profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation</td>
<td>289.8</td>
<td>260.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Tax calculated at a rate of 3%/15%/25%/30% (2017: 3%/15%/25%/30%)
  - 48.3 | 91.0 | 29.5 | 25.5 |
- Income not subject to tax
  - (42.4) | (55.0) | (36.0) | (45.3) |
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes
  - 5.1 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 20.5 |
- Overprovision in previous years
  - (0.1) | (7.6) | (0.5) | - |
- Tax adjustments relating to prior years
  - - | - 2.1 | - | - |
- Effect on changes in tax rate in deferred tax liabilities
  - 45.4 | (31.6) | - | - |
- 56.3 | 15.2 | (0.5) | 0.7 |
### Financial Section

#### 30. Finance Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdrafts</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans repayable by instalments</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other loans not repayable by instalments</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>107.9</td>
<td>101.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 31. Earnings per Share

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit attributable to equity holders</td>
<td>121.5</td>
<td>85.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ordinary shares in issue</td>
<td>227.5</td>
<td>227.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic earnings per share</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 32. Dividends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At January 1:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final ordinary declared - 85 cents per share (2017: 85 cents)</td>
<td>193.4</td>
<td>193.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid during the year</td>
<td>(193.4)</td>
<td>(193.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At December 31,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 33. Notes to Statement of Cash Flows

(a) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term borrowings</td>
<td>2,558.2</td>
<td>(557.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease liabilities</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>(16.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities from financing activities</td>
<td>2,575.0</td>
<td>(573.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 27. Other Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend income</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment/ non-current assets held for sale</td>
<td>245.8</td>
<td>167.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>139.6</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>492.2</td>
<td>287.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 28. Profit Before Finance Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The profit before finance costs is arrived at after:

**Crediting:**
- Rental of land and buildings | 140.6 | 128.3 |
- Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment/ non-current assets held for sale | 245.8 | 167.8 |
- Profit on sale of investment and charging:
  - Depreciation on property, plant and equipment  
    - owned assets | 368.9 | 367.6 |
    - leased assets | 4.5 | 3.4 |
  - Depreciation on investment properties | 6.5 | 6.0 |
  - Amortisation of intangible assets | 5.7 | 1.7 |
  - Loss on sale of investments | - | 4.8 |
  - Employee benefit expense (note 28(a)) | 842.4 | 922.7 |

**Employee benefit expense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages, salaries and other costs</td>
<td>778.9</td>
<td>855.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension costs</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>66.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>842.4</td>
<td>922.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 29. Expense by Nature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>385.6</td>
<td>378.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw materials and consumables used</td>
<td>3,108.8</td>
<td>2,447.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefit expense</td>
<td>842.4</td>
<td>922.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation and irrigation expenses</td>
<td>329.0</td>
<td>297.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>623.7</td>
<td>962.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of sales, administrative expenses, distribution costs and other expenses</td>
<td>5,289.5</td>
<td>5,008.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)

Year ended December 31, 2018
34. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONT’D)

(b) Aceter Global Ltd

During the year, the Group disposed of the whole of its 88% stake in Aceter Global Ltd for a net cash consideration of MUR 1.9 million.

Analysis of asset and liabilities over which control was lost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018</th>
<th>MUR M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>(8.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets as at December 31, 2018</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage interest where control has been lost at 88%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018</th>
<th>MUR M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consideration receivable</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets disposed</td>
<td>(0.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018</th>
<th>MUR M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consideration received in cash &amp; cash equivalents</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less : cash and cash equivalent balances disposed of</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total consideration received</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Year ended December 31, 2018

35. SUBSIDIARIES

(a) The financial statements of the following subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of shares held</th>
<th>Stated capital</th>
<th>% held by other group companies</th>
<th>% held by non-controlling interests</th>
<th>% held by other group companies</th>
<th>% held by non-controlling interests</th>
<th>Principal activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terra Milling Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>56,657,480</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terragen Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>520,523,500</td>
<td>51.00</td>
<td>51.00</td>
<td>49.00</td>
<td>Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Brands Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>24,342,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Inc Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>83,289,000</td>
<td>74.00</td>
<td>74.00</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Uganda Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Distilling Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>20,738,000</td>
<td>66.67</td>
<td>66.67</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Services Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invesco Limitee</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>35,130,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saptetra Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasctti Probh</td>
<td>Parts</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
<td>83.34</td>
<td>83.34</td>
<td>16.66</td>
<td>Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Brands Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>3,440</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Foundation</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Social activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Nemours H Rand</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>Cultural activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasctti Envos</td>
<td>Parts</td>
<td>16,325,000</td>
<td>66.67</td>
<td>66.67</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terracotta Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>54.00</td>
<td>54.00</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrary Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>722,455,070</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Finance Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrahot Holding Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>122,178,026</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarsweet Limited</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>45,238,416</td>
<td>95.24</td>
<td>95.24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les Chaîn de l'Ile de France Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetor Global Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terragen Management Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>61.75</td>
<td>61.75</td>
<td>38.25</td>
<td>Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG Holdings Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Fund management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervine Holding Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>1,647,700</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beauf Plan cellars Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beauf Plan Retail Park Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence Warehouse Ltd</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beauf Plan Development Ltd**</td>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>905,000,000</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>Property</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details for subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the entity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Profit/(loss) allocated to Non-controlling interests during the year</th>
<th>Accumulated Non-controlling interests at Dec 31,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terragen Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 96.8</td>
<td>MUR M 787.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terra Milling Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 17.1</td>
<td>MUR M 85.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Inc Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 15.8</td>
<td>MUR M 127.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The above subsidiaries are incorporated and operate in Mauritius except for the following:
(ii) Ivoirel Limitée, whose country of operation is Côte d'Ivoire;
(iii) Providence Warehouse Ltd, whose country of operations is Seychelles.

*(i) The investment in Grays Uganda Ltd has been transferred to investment in associates as at December 31, 2018.
(ii) The investment in Acetor Global Ltd and AG Holdings Ltd have been disposed during the year.
(iii) Beau Plan Development Ltd and Beau Plan Retail Park Ltd have been incorporated during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Year ended December 31, 2018

35. SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

(b) Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

Details for subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the entity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Profit/(loss) allocated to Non-controlling interests during the year</th>
<th>Accumulated Non-controlling interests at Dec 31,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Terragen Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 96.8</td>
<td>MUR M 787.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Terra Milling Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 15.8</td>
<td>MUR M 127.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Grays Inc Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 14.8</td>
<td>MUR M 101.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Summarised financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

(i) Summarised statement of financial position of Terragen Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Current assets</th>
<th>Non-current assets</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Current liabilities</th>
<th>Non-current liabilities</th>
<th>Total liabilities</th>
<th>Total equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Terragen Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 1,355.2</td>
<td>MUR M 1,496.1</td>
<td>MUR M 2,851.3</td>
<td>MUR M (37.6)</td>
<td>MUR M 248.8</td>
<td>MUR M 272.2</td>
<td>MUR M 1,541.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of Terragen Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Other income</th>
<th>Profit before tax</th>
<th>Taxation</th>
<th>Profit for the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Terragen Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 1,467.1</td>
<td>MUR M (1,244.7)</td>
<td>MUR M 2.9</td>
<td>MUR M 225.3</td>
<td>MUR M 193.8</td>
<td>MUR M 211.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Other comprehensive income</th>
<th>Total comprehensive income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Terragen Ltd</td>
<td>MUR M 15.4</td>
<td>MUR M 206.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)
Year ended December 31, 2018

35. SUBSIDIARIES (CONT’D)

(c) Summarised financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (Cont’d)

Summarised cash flow information of Terragen Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow from operating activities</td>
<td>423.2</td>
<td>180.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash outflow from investing activities</td>
<td>(85.7)</td>
<td>(118.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash outflow from financing activities</td>
<td>(248.0)</td>
<td>(138.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow/(outflow)</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>(95.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The summarised financial information above is the amount before intra-group eliminations.

(ii) Summarised statement of financial position of Terra Milling Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td>854.2</td>
<td>896.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>228.6</td>
<td>312.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
<td>(312.3)</td>
<td>(349.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>(341.6)</td>
<td>(372.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>428.9</td>
<td>486.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of Terra Milling Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>383.1</td>
<td>527.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Insurance Fund Board Compensation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>(464.2)</td>
<td>(521.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>(31.5)</td>
<td>(28.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/profit before tax</td>
<td>(79.9)</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(5.6)</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss)/profit for the year</td>
<td>(85.5)</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>(28.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarised cash flow information of Terra Milling Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow from operating activities</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>65.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash outflow from investing activities</td>
<td>(18.3)</td>
<td>(51.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash outflow from financing activities</td>
<td>(42.0)</td>
<td>(10.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash (outflow)/inflow</td>
<td>(22.0)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The summarised financial information above is the amount before intra-group eliminations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)
Year ended December 31, 2018

35. SUBSIDIARIES (CONT’D)

(iii) Summarised statement of financial position of Grays Inc Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td>281.9</td>
<td>190.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>1,650.5</td>
<td>931.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
<td>(130.8)</td>
<td>(118.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>(861.4)</td>
<td>(666.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>260.2</td>
<td>336.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarised statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of Grays Inc Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>1,920.5</td>
<td>1,903.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>(1,860.6)</td>
<td>(1,808.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>(11.3)</td>
<td>(10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptional items</td>
<td>(4.4)</td>
<td>(88.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before tax</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(12.3)</td>
<td>(13.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the year (continuing operations)</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarised cash flow information of Grays Inc Ltd:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow from operating activities</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>141.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash outflow from investing activities</td>
<td>(35.6)</td>
<td>(79.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities</td>
<td>191.7</td>
<td>(12.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The summarised financial information above is the amount before intra-group eliminations.
### 36. ASSOCIATES

#### (a) Summarised financial information in respect of each of the material associates is set out below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Assets MUR/ M</th>
<th>Liabilities MUR/ M</th>
<th>Revenues MUR/ M</th>
<th>Profit/(loss) MUR/ M</th>
<th>2018 % holding</th>
<th>Financial period ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol &amp; Molasses Export Ltd</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>41.87</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anytime Investment Ltd</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>15.43</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horus Ltée</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan General Ltd</td>
<td>5,129.9</td>
<td>2,846.8</td>
<td>1,642.0</td>
<td>327.6</td>
<td>34.03</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Fabulous Investment Ltd</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Goodwill Co. Ltd</td>
<td>470.3</td>
<td>265.8</td>
<td>978.0</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehm Grinaker Construction Co. Ltd</td>
<td>720.2</td>
<td>693.0</td>
<td>950.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>35.49</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehm Grinaker Properties Co Ltd</td>
<td>169.8</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>35.49</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topterra Ltd</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>(5.6)</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commda Ltd</td>
<td>284.6</td>
<td>141.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillerie de Bois Rouge Ltd</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrivoire S.A</td>
<td>5,359.1</td>
<td>2,459.2</td>
<td>3,308.3</td>
<td>(14.7)</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Investment Limited</td>
<td>2,755.2</td>
<td>436.5</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>(12.9)</td>
<td>29.03</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terravest Limited</td>
<td>382.6</td>
<td>233.0</td>
<td>419.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>26.67</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Valorisation Co Ltd</td>
<td>931.6</td>
<td>649.9</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>(1.0)</td>
<td>34.99</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Vue Rum Ltd</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside Capital Partners Ltd</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>(8.7)</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment Express Ltd</td>
<td>253.9</td>
<td>141.5</td>
<td>149.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>27.80</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beau Plan Campus Ltd</td>
<td>583.4</td>
<td>307.0</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Uganda Ltd</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>(9.6)</td>
<td>22.20</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For associates with year ended June 30, and July 31, the management accounts at December 31, 2018 have been used to calculate the share of profit and net assets.

The Group accounts for its investments in Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd as associate although the Group holds less than 20% of the issued share capital as the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence over the investment due to the Group's representation on the Board of directors of this associated company.

#### (b) Summarised financial information in respect of each of the material associates is set out below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Assets MUR/ M</th>
<th>Liabilities MUR/ M</th>
<th>Revenues MUR/ M</th>
<th>Profit/(loss) MUR/ M</th>
<th>2017 % holding</th>
<th>Financial period ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol &amp; Molasses Export Ltd</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>41.87</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anytime Investment Ltd</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>(2.2)</td>
<td>15.43</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horus Ltée</td>
<td>166.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan General Ltd</td>
<td>4,859.1</td>
<td>2,022.0</td>
<td>1,448.3</td>
<td>236.6</td>
<td>34.03</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Fabulous Investment Ltd</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Goodwill Co. Ltd</td>
<td>352.2</td>
<td>152.7</td>
<td>997.1</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehm Grinaker Construction Co. Ltd</td>
<td>1,107.8</td>
<td>1,089.9</td>
<td>1,181.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.49</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehm Grinaker Properties Co Ltd</td>
<td>169.7</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>35.49</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topterra Ltd</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>(1.7)</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commda Ltd</td>
<td>289.5</td>
<td>144.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillerie de Bois Rouge Ltd</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
<td>33.33</td>
<td>July 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucrivoire S.A</td>
<td>2,888.9</td>
<td>806.6</td>
<td>3,482.0</td>
<td>195.1</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Investment Limited</td>
<td>3,622.0</td>
<td>1,384.1</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>(144.7)</td>
<td>29.03</td>
<td>June 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terravest Limited</td>
<td>337.2</td>
<td>237.5</td>
<td>445.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>26.67</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Valorisation Co Ltd</td>
<td>908.6</td>
<td>625.3</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>(13.5)</td>
<td>34.99</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Vue Rum Ltd</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside Capital Partners Ltd</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>(14.5)</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment Express Ltd</td>
<td>178.9</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>(7.2)</td>
<td>27.80</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beau Plan Campus Ltd</td>
<td>489.1</td>
<td>254.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>December 31,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For associates with year ended June 30, and July 31, the management accounts at December 31, 2018 have been used to calculate the share of profit and net assets.

The Group accounts for its investments in Coal Terminal (Management) Co Ltd as associate although the Group holds less than 20% of the issued share capital as the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence over the investment due to the Group's representation on the Board of directors of this associated company.
37. **CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not yet incurred is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>696.5</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. **ULTIMATE HOLDING ENTITY**

The Board of Directors considers Société de Nemours, constituted in Mauritius, as the ultimate holding entity of Terra Mauricia Ltd.

39. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

(i) THE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remuneration</th>
<th>Purchases of services</th>
<th>Sales of services and others</th>
<th>Management Fees Receivable</th>
<th>Throughput and storage fees payable</th>
<th>Amount receivable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Associates | 75.8 | 0.3 | 9.4 | 16.8 | 6.0 |
| Key management personnel | 105.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Enterprises with common directors | - | 332.9 | 225.3 | - | - |

2017

| Associates | 67.3 | - | 14.4 | 16.8 | 7.4 |
| Key management personnel | 103.7 | - | - | - | - |
| Enterprises with common directors | - | 188.3 | 178.6 | - | - |

(ii) THE COMPANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remuneration</th>
<th>Amount receivable</th>
<th>Amount payable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Associates | 14.4 | - |
| Key management personnel | - | - |
| Subsidiaries | 4.1 | 522.0 |

2017

| Associates | 44.2 | - |
| Key management personnel | - | - |
| Subsidiaries | 61.3 | 616.7 |

(iii) Key management personnel

Salaries and short term employee benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td>MUR'M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and short term employee benefits</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>97.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other benefits</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>103.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) The transactions to and from related parties are made at normal market prices. There has been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables and outstanding balances at year end are unsecured. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2017 : Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. Intercompany receivables and payables carries interest at market rate.

40. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

(a) Court cases

(ii) Previous distillers

An agreement was reached in 1979 between five enterprises (including a subsidiary of the Group) for the sale and sharing thereof of alcohol produced from molasses and sold in Mauritius. The agreement was terminated in 2000. There is currently a dispute over the compensation payable upon termination to two partners, who are claiming MUR 58.4 million from the other partners, including a subsidiary of the Group. A ruling was delivered in August 2012 by the Judge of the Commercial Court to the effect that the matter should be referred to arbitration. However, the parties have given notice of appeal of that judgement. The appeal was called in March 2014, when some points of law were raised. On 20 November 2014, arguments were heard on the points of law and the judge has delivered his ruling on 11 December 2015, allowing the appeal to proceed. The appeal was heard on 22 February 2017 and the Court has ruled, on 1 November 2018, that the case should be referred to the Supreme Court (Commercial Division).
40. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(a) Court cases (Cont’d)

(ii) Ex-employees of Beau Plan Sugar Factory
There is currently a claim to a subsidiary for damages from ex-employees of Beau Plan Sugar Factory for MUR 130.0M in respect of breach of contract. The court case is still ongoing.

(iii) Irrigation Authority
There is a dispute in respect of irrigation dues by Terragri Ltd for the period 2005 to 30th June 2018 amounting to MUR 45.1M. The matter has been referred to an Arbitration Board as provided by the water supply agreement existing between the Irrigation Authority and the Company.

(iv) Dissenting shareholders
Following the special meeting of Harel Frères Limited (now Terragri Ltd) held on November 23, 2011 at which the shareholders of Terragri Ltd approved a scheme of arrangement under sections 261 to 264 of the Companies Act 2001 (the “Scheme”) pursuant to which the shares of Terragri Ltd were, on January 01, 2012, exchanged for shares of Terra Mauricia Ltd (“Terra”) in the ratio of 1:1, that is one (1) ordinary share of Terra for one (1) ordinary share of Terragri Ltd, certain dissenting shareholders (the “Dissenting Shareholders”), representing some 6.4% of the share capital have initiated legal proceedings against Terragri Ltd and Terra. The Dissenting Shareholders claim that they have been unfairly prejudiced by the Scheme and have applied for an order of the court requiring the buy back of their shares at fair value or the payment of compensation in a sum in excess of MUR 64 per share held by them. Terragri Ltd and Terra have been advised that the claim of the Dissenting Shareholders is misconceived. Counsel has further opined that the claim amounts to an abuse of process of the court. The claim of the Dissenting Shareholders has been resisted both by Terragri Ltd and Terra. The matter has been heard by the Bankruptcy Division of the Supreme Court of Mauritius and a judgement was issued on February 11, 2014. The Supreme Court dismissed the applications with costs and confirmed that the claim amounted to an abuse of the process of the court. Some of the dissenting shareholders have given notice of appeal, which was resisted. The appeal, which was scheduled to be heard on May 25, 2015 has been postponed to July 11, 2016, to June 19, 2017, to January 15, 2018 and then to July 02, 2018. It was finally heard on July 16, 2018 and the judgement, which was delivered on March 25, 2019, dismissed the appeal with costs.

(v) The Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA)
In October 2011 the MRA raised assessments totaling MUR 30.9M in respect of corporate tax on Mauricia Limitee which was subsequently amalgamated with Terragri Ltd (formerly Harel Frères Limited). An amount of MUR 9.3M, representing the statutory 30% payment, was paid when objections were made against the assessments. Following the decision of the Alternative Tax Dispute Resolution Panel held on February 27, 2018, a final agreement was reached. Both parties agreed that the downpayment of MUR 9.3M represented the revised tax payable including penalties and interests. Since the said amount had already been paid, no further tax was due.

(vi) Breach of contract
A subsidiary has claimed an amount of MUR 1.8M to one of its clients in respect of overdue selling fees. The client has submitted a counterclaim of MUR 60M to the subsidiary for breach of contract and damages. The dispute is still pending.
Following the termination of a transport contract by a subsidiary, a supplier has claimed MUR 6M to the former for breach of contract. The case is still ongoing.

(b) Bank guarantees
In the ordinary course of business, the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of bank guarantees amounting to MUR 166.0 (2017: MUR 166.0) as at December 31, 2018.

(c) Letter of comfort
In the ordinary course of business, the Company has provided letters of comfort and undertaking in favour of commercial banks in Mauritius in respect of short term banking facilities availed by its wholly owned subsidiary, Terra Finance Ltd.
As at December 31, 2018, the total comfort provided in respect of the short term banking facilities amounted to MUR 5.5 billion (2017: MUR 5.3 billion) out of which total utilisation amounted to MUR 2.1 billion (2017: MUR 2.1 billion).
### 41. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

#### (a) Year ended December 31, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cane Power</th>
<th>Brands</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Group Adjustments</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total segment revenues</strong></td>
<td>884.1</td>
<td>1,467.1</td>
<td>2,410.9</td>
<td>202.5</td>
<td>284.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intersegment sales</strong></td>
<td>(48.4)</td>
<td>(16.5)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(23.5)</td>
<td>(81.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues from external customers</strong></td>
<td>835.7</td>
<td>1,450.6</td>
<td>2,410.9</td>
<td>179.6</td>
<td>203.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Segment profit</strong></td>
<td>(271.9)</td>
<td>235.0</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>171.4</td>
<td>49.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance costs</strong></td>
<td>(35.6)</td>
<td>(4.1)</td>
<td>(15.9)</td>
<td>(0.1)</td>
<td>(131.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit after finance costs</strong></td>
<td>(306.5)</td>
<td>230.9</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>171.3</td>
<td>68.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit before taxation</strong></td>
<td>(313.2)</td>
<td>230.6</td>
<td>104.2</td>
<td>183.4</td>
<td>94.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxation</strong></td>
<td>(5.7)</td>
<td>(31.5)</td>
<td>(20.8)</td>
<td>(2.7)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Loss)/Profit after taxation</strong></td>
<td>(318.9)</td>
<td>199.1</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>180.7</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-controlling interests</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(122.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit attributable to equity holders of the company</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>121.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (b) Year ended December 31, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cane Power</th>
<th>Brands</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Group Adjustments</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total segment revenues</strong></td>
<td>1,134.1</td>
<td>1,366.9</td>
<td>2,295.4</td>
<td>194.8</td>
<td>239.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intersegment sales</strong></td>
<td>(43.5)</td>
<td>(16.9)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(23.0)</td>
<td>(89.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues from external customers</strong></td>
<td>1,089.9</td>
<td>1,340.0</td>
<td>2,275.4</td>
<td>171.8</td>
<td>200.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Segment (loss)/profit</strong></td>
<td>(99.3)</td>
<td>257.3</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>63.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance (costs)/income</strong></td>
<td>(54.2)</td>
<td>(4.1)</td>
<td>(5.2)</td>
<td>(2.6)</td>
<td>(132.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Loss)/Profit after finance costs</strong></td>
<td>(153.5)</td>
<td>253.2</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>107.1</td>
<td>68.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Share of results of associates</strong></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit before taxation</strong></td>
<td>(103.7)</td>
<td>248.5</td>
<td>110.5</td>
<td>107.1</td>
<td>(101.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxation</strong></td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>(37.0)</td>
<td>(9.3)</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit after taxation</strong></td>
<td>(72.3)</td>
<td>211.5</td>
<td>101.2</td>
<td>104.6</td>
<td>(99.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-controlling interests</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(158.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit attributable to equity holders of the company</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>86.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT’D)

The Group is organised into the following main business segments:-
Cane - Cane growing and milling activities
Brands - Manufacturing, bottling and retailing of alcohol products and sale of consumable goods
Power - Production and sale of electricity from coal and bagasse
Property and Leisure - Rental of properties, property development and leisure services
Others - Management and manufacture and sale of building materials, none of which constitute a separately reportable segment

Segment assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories, cash and cash equivalents and receivables and exclude investments in associates and others.

Segment liabilities comprise operating liabilities and exclude items such as taxation and certain corporate borrowings. Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

(c) Geographical segments

The Group’s five business segments are managed locally and operate in the following main geographical areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sales 2018</th>
<th>Total assets 2018</th>
<th>Capital expenditure 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>4,808.8</td>
<td>18,624.2</td>
<td>341.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>260.1</td>
<td>113.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,079.3</td>
<td>19,477.5</td>
<td>341.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sales revenue is based on the country in which the customer is located. Total assets and capital expenditure are shown by the geographical area in which the assets are located.

Analysis of sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>THE COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of sugar, molasses and bagasse</td>
<td>835.7</td>
<td>1,089.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of electricity</td>
<td>1,450.6</td>
<td>1,340.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of goods</td>
<td>2,699.5</td>
<td>2,529.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from services</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>128.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>244.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,079.3</td>
<td>5,087.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All revenues are recognised at one point in time.
For revenue recognition see note 2.23.

42. COMPENSATION FROM THE SUGAR INSURANCE FUND BOARD (SIFB) THE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compensation from the SIFB</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Impact on the financial statements

IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 were adopted without restating comparative information. Any adjustments arising from the new accounting policies are not reflected in the comparatives year ended December 31, 2017 but are recognised in the opening reserves on January 1, 2018.

The following tables show the adjustments recognised for each individual line item.

THE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>December 31, 2017</th>
<th>January 1, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFRS 9</td>
<td>Restated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
<td>MUR’M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at amortised cost</td>
<td>123.0</td>
<td>(7.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>1,625.3</td>
<td>(19.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss allowance</td>
<td></td>
<td>(15.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>(19.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>938.6</td>
<td>(27.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>963.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The impact on the retained earnings as at January 1, 2018 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MUR’M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings December 31, 2017</td>
<td>924.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments from adoption of IFRS 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in provision for trade receivables</td>
<td>(19.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in provision for debt investments at amortised cost</td>
<td>(7.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior year adjustment in respect of changes in effective tax rate (note 43(d))</td>
<td>(5.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restated retained earnings January 1, 2018</td>
<td>890.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)

Terra Mauricia Ltd

Annual Report 2018

Year ended December 31, 2018
43. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

(i) Classification and measurement

On January 1, 2018, management has assessed which business models apply to the financial assets held and has classified its financial instruments into the appropriate IFRS 9 categories. The main effects resulting from this reclassification are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement category</th>
<th>Original (IAS 39)</th>
<th>New (IFRS 9)</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-current financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>Amortised cost</td>
<td>123.0</td>
<td>-7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current financial assets</td>
<td>Amortised cost</td>
<td>1,625.3</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Derivatives and hedging activities

Impact from the adoption of IFRS 9 on prior periods

The foreign currency forwards and interest rate swaps in place as at December 31, 2017 qualified as cash flow hedges under IFRS 9. The Company/Group’s risk management strategies and hedge documentation are aligned with the requirements of IFRS 9 and these relationships are therefore treated as continuing hedges.

For foreign currency forwards, the Company/Group only designates the spot component of the change in fair value in cash flow hedge relationships. The spot component is determined with reference to the relevant spot market exchange rates. The differential between the contracted forward rate and the spot market exchange rate is defined as forward points. It is discounted, where material. Changes in the fair value related to forward points were recognised in the statement of profit or loss prior to January 1, 2017.

Since adoption of IFRS 9, the Company/Group recognises changes in the fair value of foreign currency forwards attributable to forward points in the costs of hedging reserve within equity. The deferred costs of hedging are included within the initial cost of the related hedged item when it is recognised.

New hedge designations from January 1, 2018

Prior to January 1, 2018, the Company/Group classified foreign currency options as held-for-trading derivatives and accounted for them at FVPL. Following the adoption of IFRS 9, the Company/Group is now designating the intrinsic value of foreign currency options as hedging instruments. The intrinsic value is determined with reference to the relevant spot market exchange rate. The differential between the contracted strike rate and the discounted spot market exchange rate is defined as the time value. It is discounted, where material. Changes in the time value of the options that relate to the hedged item are deferred in the costs of hedging reserve and recognised against the related hedge transaction when it occurs.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company/Group has two types of financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9’s new expected credit loss model:

- trade receivables for sales and from the provisions of services;
- financial assets carried at amortised cost.

The Company/Group was required to revise its impairment methodology under IFRS 9 for each of these classes of assets. The impact of the change in impairment methodology on the Company’s retained earnings and equity is disclosed above.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.
THREE YEAR SUMMARY OF PUBLISHED RESULTS AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

THE GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THE GROUP</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Restated 2017</th>
<th>At Jan 1, Restated 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover</td>
<td>MUR M</td>
<td>5,079.3</td>
<td>5,087.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxation and associates' results</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>218.3</td>
<td>381.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of results of associates</td>
<td>203.9</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(56.3)</td>
<td>(15.2)</td>
<td>(70.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit after taxation</td>
<td>233.5</td>
<td>245.4</td>
<td>362.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit attributable to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of the parent</td>
<td>121.5</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>213.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Controlling interests</td>
<td>112.0</td>
<td>158.8</td>
<td>148.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td>818.6</td>
<td>273.1</td>
<td>(3,230.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of the parent</td>
<td>695.6</td>
<td>120.7</td>
<td>(3,374.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non controlling interests</td>
<td>123.0</td>
<td>152.4</td>
<td>143.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of profit on shareholders' interest (%)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share (MUR)</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends proposed and paid</td>
<td>193.4</td>
<td>193.4</td>
<td>194.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend per share (MUR)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend cover (times)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets per share (MUR)</td>
<td>160.5</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted number of ordinary shares used in calculation (M)</td>
<td>227.5</td>
<td>227.5</td>
<td>227.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ordinary shares at end of year (M)</td>
<td>227.5</td>
<td>227.5</td>
<td>227.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td>16,601.2</td>
<td>15,903.6</td>
<td>15,443.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>2,847.5</td>
<td>2,794.3</td>
<td>2,769.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>122.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>19,477.5</td>
<td>18,744.5</td>
<td>18,335.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners' interest</td>
<td>13,774.6</td>
<td>13,258.5</td>
<td>13,306.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non controlling interests</td>
<td>1,052.5</td>
<td>1,062.3</td>
<td>991.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
<td>1,058.1</td>
<td>1,208.7</td>
<td>1,179.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>3,589.0</td>
<td>3,207.6</td>
<td>2,856.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets held for sale</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity and liabilities</td>
<td>19,477.5</td>
<td>18,744.5</td>
<td>18,335.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>